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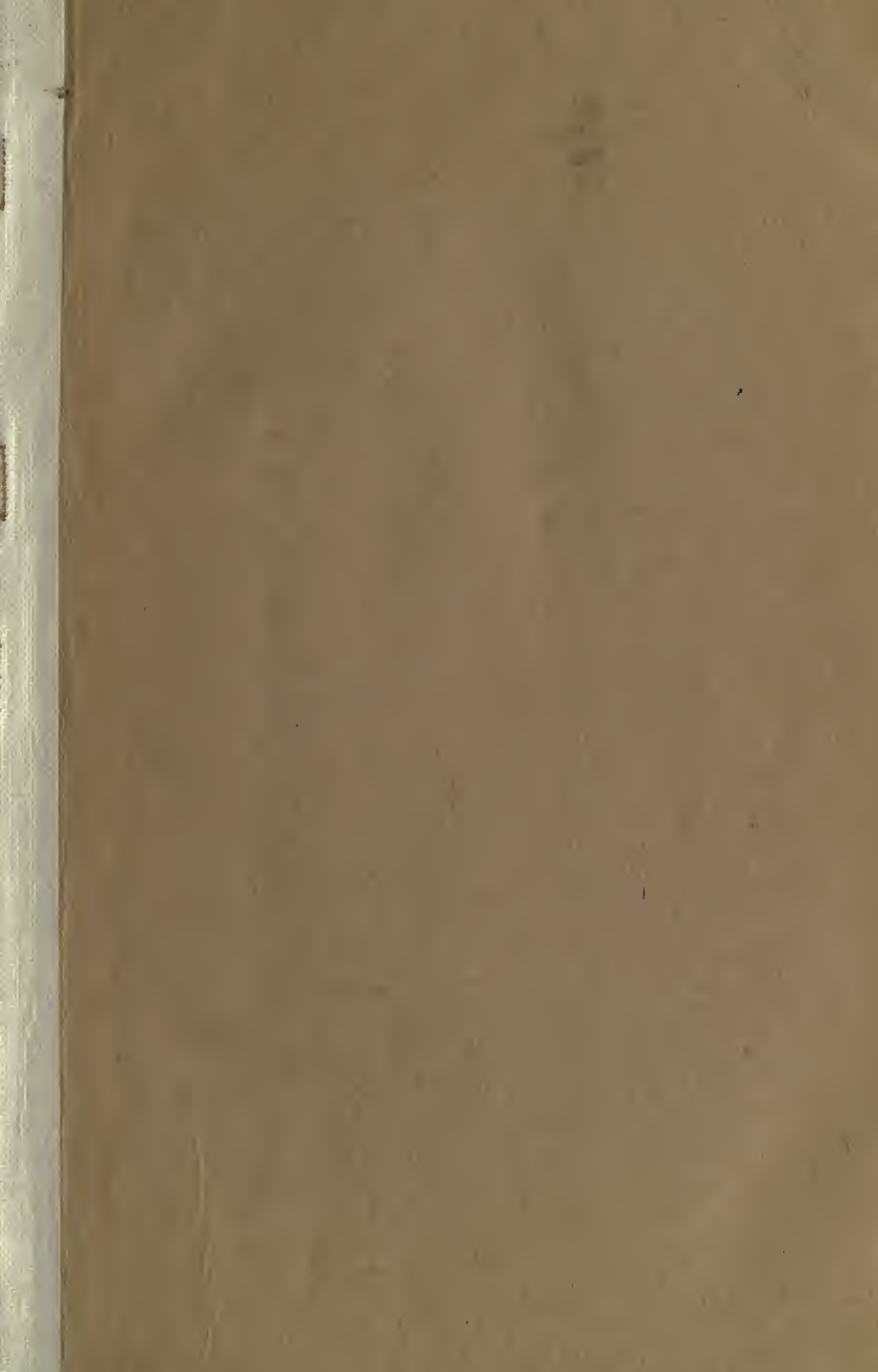
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OLD AND NEW JAPAN.

Samurais and Their Descendants.

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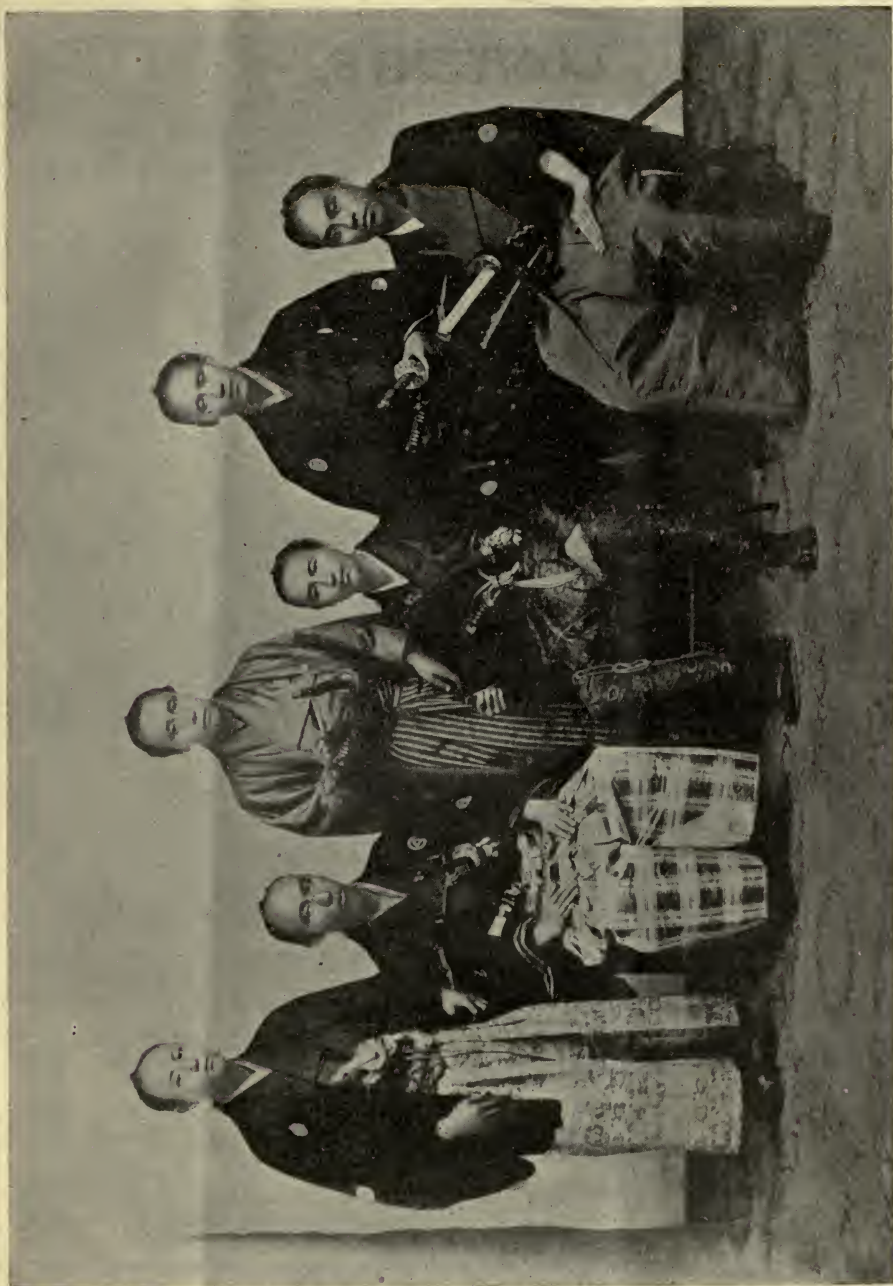
CAPTAIN S. SAKURAI, I. J. NAVY.
—

DECEMBER 29, 1897.

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TO THE
LIBRARY OF



A GROUP OF SAMURAIS.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES.

Gentlemen:—

About two months ago, Professor B. Moses gave us, in this hall, an interesting lecture entitled "Some Aspects of Japan." Soon afterward I was invited by Mr. Eells, the President of the Club, of which I have recently had the honor of being elected a member, to read a paper before my distinguished fellow-members, with a view to give them some more information about our country.

Although quite delighted to do so, I at first declined, for the simple reason that I do not speak English well enough. But, as he insisted upon it, I finally decided to comply with his desire; and I trust I can rely upon your kind indulgence.

Many travelers from this country, as well as from Europe, have visited our country, and written books about the trip and personal impressions from their point of view. I thought it

would also be interesting to you, to hear a description from our own point of view.

As you know, each nation has its own characteristics and history. Therefore, it follows that what is good for one country is not necessarily good for another. Even where a reform of a certain kind is imperative, it must be done step by step and modified so as to conform strictly with the character, social conditions and prevalent customs of the individual nation.

For this reason, I will begin with a short review of the historical events in our country. I will give you in the first place, some idea of Japan in the days of yore, before the arrival of Commodore Perry, of the United States Navy, at Uraga in 1853. I will tell you how Japan has, in a short space since that memorable year, undergone the marvelous transformations which the whole world has witnessed with admiration; and then I will proceed to describe the actual state of the country, as we see it in real existence—modern Japan in its true light.



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OLD AND NEW JAPAN

OLD JAPAN.

I. FOUNDATION OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.—The early part of our history belongs to Mythology; our ancestors were gods, and our country is, to this day, called the Land of the Gods.

The first Mikado, or Emperor, ascended the throne on the 11th of February, 660 B. C. This memorable date is considered as the beginning of the Japanese Empire; and is every year celebrated in Japan, just as the 4th of July is in this country.

II. JAPAN UNDER ABSOLUTE MONARCHY.—The Mikado was a ruler with absolute power until the middle of the eleventh century A. D. At that time, the two clans, Taira and Minamoto, grew very powerful, and the Mikado gave to the heads of both clans the supreme military commission, probably in order to check each other.

III. JAPAN IN ANARCHICAL STATE.—This measure was the cause of great and lasting trouble. Through the continual quarrel of the two clans, engendered by jealousy of each other, the country fell into anarchy. The Mikado, who resided at Kyoto, became a nominal head; and the actual ruler of Japan was he who was strongest in battle fields. The Taira and Minamoto families struggled for supremacy during a century and a half, until the former was finally overthrown at the naval battle of Dan-no-Ura A. D. 1185.

IV. JAPAN UNDER THE SHOGUNATE.—Yoritomo, the chief of the Minamoto Clan, obtained, for the first time from the court of Kyoto, the title of "Shogun," which means literally "Generalissimo," somewhat similar to the Mayor of the Palais, under the Merovingian Dynasty in France. Yoritomo chose for his seat of administration the town of Kamakura, where the famous Daijutsu stands to-day.

However, the Shogunate was never held by one clan for a long time, but

was continually disputed by force. The Hojo, vassals of the Minamoto, held, under the name of Regents, the reins of government for more than a century (1205-1333, A. D.) After the Hojo came the Ashikaga, the head of which clan ruled Japan successively as the Shogun from 1338 to 1597. But the Ashikaga were also themselves destined to disappear from the scene.

After the fall of the Ashikaga, there arose successively three great men:—Ota Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Iyeyasu. The last named put an end to the long civil war, by the decisive battle fought at Sekigahara, and received from the Mikado A. D. 1603, the title of Shogun.

Iyeyasu was not merely an able general, but also a great statesman. He remodeled the feudal system by centralizing all authority in his hand, and by distributing a great part of the country to his kinsmen and immediate followers, to be held as fiefs.

But there were a considerable number of powerful Daimyos, or feudal lords, who had acquired their lands by the might of swords, and who were equal to the Tokugawa in rank, though not in power. They looked upon the successive Shoguns as upstarts and usurpers of authority, and constantly sought, in spite of close and vigilant watch on the part of the Tokugawa, to seize an opportunity to overthrow the Shogunate. This was the main spring of the movement which resulted in the revolution of 1867, and the restoration of the Mikado to his ancient prestige, as the personification of all virtue, and fountain of all honor.

V. HISTORICAL EVENTS.—Among many others, I will state here the two following:—The one which brought civilization into Japan, and the other which served to prove the patriotism of the people.

1. The introduction of Buddhism (552-62, A. D.) Through Buddhism Japan was brought into closer contact with the Chinese civilization. Books

began to be written (A.D. 712.) Mathematical instruments and lunar calendars were adopted. I may add that the doctrine of Confucius also gained ground at the same time.

2. The repulsion of the Mongol fleet, sent by Kublai Khan with the express purpose of adding Japan to his gigantic dominions. This was at the end of the thirteenth century, during the administration of the Hojo. Japan has never since been attacked from without by foreign powers.

VI. ^N SOCIETY—THE SAMURAI. —The Society in Japan under the feudal system was grouped in clans, castes and orders. Outside of the Imperial family, we had as lords, the Shogun and the Daimyos, and as clients, the Samurais (the Soldiers) and the citizens (farmers, artists, ^{and} merchants.) The Samurais class, owing to its military and political influence, has always been the most interesting, and is worthy of special notice here.

The long period of civil war gave birth to the peculiar class of Samurais. They did homage to the feudal Daimyos, and occupied the middle rank in society. They wore two swords which symbolized their soul. They were trained in the first place to be faithful even unto death to their military lords, from whom they received their pension. The Samurais were chivalrous, patriotic, industrious, honest, frank and intelligent. They constituted the best educated class. To them honor was everything, life and property of no account. The anecdote of the forty-seven ronins gives us a touching example of the Samurais spirit.

Though their rank seemed rather servile, nevertheless they exercised great influence upon national affairs. It was they who repulsed foreign aggressions, and kept Japan unsoiled by outsiders. It was they who, by their own example, kept up, to a high standard, the morality of the nation. It was they who accomplished the revolution of 1867, and transformed old

Japan into the new. In short, the Samurais were the spirit of Japan, flower of the nation, and rampart to our Land of Gods.

The Samurais' characteristics, described above, are termed Yamato Damashii, which means "the Spirit of Japan." This spirit, transmitted from generation to generation, has been, and is still, the central pivot upon which turn the vitality and prosperity of our country.

VII. CIVILIZATION. — During two centuries and a half we lived under the Tokugawa's rule peacefully and isolated from the rest of the world; but we were always on guard and prepared for whatever might happen. The Daimyos planned the defence of their provinces; the Samurais sharpened their swords. On the other hand, the arts of civilization were not neglected. The Shogun and Daimyos patronized culture and learning. They erected many monuments and statues which are still existing. They built temples for their ancestors, palaces and castles for their own residences. The fortifications in Osaka, Nagoya and Tokio and the temples in Mikko and Kyoto alone are sufficient to show how highly our genius has been developed. Sword-blades, which are yet unsurpassed in quality, lacquer work, which Japan still monopolizes, porcelain and bronze ware, silk goods, tapestry and embroidery, wood and ivory carving, water coloring etc., all these of which Japan is, as it were, an inexhaustible mine, show skillfulness, exquisite taste and great power of imagination. The Daibutsu of Kamakura, a bronze statue fifty feet high, cast as early as A. D. 1251, is to this day considered a masterpiece, and a work beyond the conception of modern experts.

Literature, poetry, etc. show how highly the Samurais' intellect has been cultivated. The principles of morality, which were religion to the Samurais, namely:—faithfulness to the master, devotion to parents, fidelity

between husband and wife, respect to old age, kindness to the young, sincerity to friends etc. have never been empty words, but scrupulously observed.

We thus have had a civilization peculiarly our own, which, although entirely different from Western ideals, has attained a very high standard. The Western civilization is based on material advancement, but ours rests upon moral and ethical perfection.

In spite of many apparent differences, human nature is, after all, the same throughout the world. When we were brought into contact with Americans and Europeans, we were not only apt to appreciate their civilization, but also prepared to select and assimilate the best parts of it, in order to supplement and strengthen what was good and worthy to be retained in our own, and replace what was prejudicial to, or no longer needed for, our progress.



NEW JAPAN.

VIII. ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE PERRY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—We were thus enjoying life in an atmosphere of peace and isolation, when we saw suddenly, in the horizon, a cloud of dark smoke. The American fleet, under the command of Commodore Perry, crossed the Pacific, and anchored at Uraga on the 13th of July, 1853.

Commodore Perry opened negotiations with the Shogun, with the view of persuading Japan to enter upon friendly and commercial relations with the United States of America. The Government of Tokugawa complied with the request of the United States, and a treaty was concluded between the two countries. Soon afterward, England, France and Russia followed the example of the United States.

The Shogun thus opened to the barbarians our Land of the Gods, which, according to the prevailing spirit of

the country, should never have been polluted by outsiders

IX. REVOLUTION.—This gave the mal-contented Daimyos a good pretext for making open opposition to the Tokugawa government; and they made use of it for the overthrowal of the Shogunate.

In order to perplex the government of the Shogun, the Prince of Choshu, one of these Daimyos, fired on the combined fleet of American, English, French and Dutch vessels at Shimonoseki, in 1863. The Shogun, being held responsible for this action, was compelled to pay to the powers an indemnity of three million dollars. The Shogun attempted to punish the insolent Prince of Choshu for his outrageous conduct, but failed.

The Mikado, prompted by his faithful Daimyos, such as the Prince of Satsuma, Choshu Tosa, Higen etc., decreed the abolition of the Shogunate. The Shogun submitted to the order. By this single act, the Mikado became the sole wielder of all authority, both legislative and executive, and thus regained his rightful prestige, being restored to what he had been before the Taira and Minamota's time. Tokio was chosen for the Mikado's capital in 1868.

The first phase in the revolution was thus accomplished; and then followed the most remarkable scene history has ever witnessed. The leaders of the revolution knew from the beginning, or learned after the experiences in the Shimonoseki and Kagoshima bombardments, that we, with the Yamato Dama-shii, as our sole weapon, could not stand against the Western people with all their modern appliances. But the mass of the people were quite ignorant of this, and strongly opposed to intercourse with foreigners. To open our country, or to keep it closed to the outside world, became therefore a question of life or death. The leaders abandoned the very arms with which they had overthrown the Shogunate; turned round and de-

clared in favor, not only of foreign intercourse, but also of the adoption of the modern civilization. Since then, they have carried out the work of reform and progress, with energy and determination.

X. REFORMS.—The following are the important events and measures during late years:—

In 1871. The abolition of the feudal system, and the establishment of a centralized bureaucracy.

The introduction of postal and telegraphic systems.

The opening of a mint at Osaka; the American system of coinage adopted.

In 1872. The completion of the first railroad. The proclamation of the Conscription Law.

In 1873. The substitution of the Solar Calendar for the Chinese Lunar Calendar.

In 1875. The establishment of the Mitsubishi Steamship Company.

In 1876. The commutation of the Samurais pension.

Edict against the wearing of swords by the Samurais.

In 1877. The first national industrial exhibition, at Ueno in Tokyo.

In 1878. The establishment of the Bourse, and the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, in order to promote the development of commercial enterprise.

In 1880. The Penal Code and the Code for Criminal Procedure were proclaimed and published.

In 1883. The establishment of the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Bank of Japan.

The United States government returned to us \$785,000, their share of the Shimonoseki indemnity.

In 1884. The creation of an order of nobility, after the European model.

In 1885. The conclusion of a special treaty with China regarding Korean matters, known as the Tientsin Treaty, the violation of which was the cause of the China-Japan War in 1894.

In 1889. The Constitution promulgated (this being on the 11th of February, just 2549 years after the foundation of the Japanese Empire), whereby Japan hitherto under an absolute monarchical system, acquired a constitutional government, similar to that of Prussia and other European States.

A treaty ratified with Mexico. New treaties concluded with other Western powers, but not ratified.

In 1890. The meeting of the first Diet.

In 1894. The China-Japan War.

In 1895. The annexation of Formosa. A War indemnity of \$204,100,000 from China.

In 1895. Enlargement of the Army and Navy. Extension of railroads.

In 1896. Law for the protection of navigation and ship-building. Establishment of the Oriental Steamship Company.

Old Japan is no more. New Japan, as you have just seen, has sprung up in a quarter of a century. In two years time the consulate jurisdiction will be abolished, judicial power over foreign residents will be in our hands, and entire Japan will be opened to foreign trade.

XI. COMPARISONS BETWEEN OLD AND NEW JAPAN.—Now that we are thoroughly acquainted with Old and New Japan, it is convenient for the sake of comparison to have their main features condensed in tabular form:—



Table showing difference between Old and New Japan.

Points of Comparison	Old Japan	New Japan
1 Rulers	1st. The Mikado, the theoretical head 2nd. The Shogun the actual ruler	The Mikado, the sole ruler
2 Form and System of government	The Shogunate, nominally under the imperial authority, with feudalism and independent local administration	Constitutional monarchy with centralized bureaucracy and ministers responsible to the Sovereign
3 Social Classifications	1. Kozoku, Imperial family 2. Shogun 3. Daimyos 4. Samurais 5. Citizens 6. Priests	1. Kozoku, Imperial family 2. Kazoku, nobles 3. Shizoku 4. Heimin
4 Government Officials	Hereditary social ranks considered in appointment	Irrespective of social classes
5 The Army	Samurais, with swords, lances, bows and later on rifles	Regular army by conscription and organized after French and German systems, with Murata magazine rifles, manufactured in Japan, guns, cannons, etc.
6 The Navy	Sailing Junks with smooth bore guns; no regular sailors	Regular sailors, trained after the English system; Armor clads, cruisers, torpedo boats of most improved type, etc.
7 Education	Each daimyo had his State college; private schools, Japanese and Chinese history, literature, composition, writing, etc.; doctrines of Confucius taught.	Education is compulsory and secular; Empire is divided into educational departments; kindergartens, primary and grammar schools, boys and girls together, boys' high schools, girls' high schools, colleges, private schools and colleges. Two Universities, one in Tokio with law, literature, science, engineering, medicine and forestry, and agricultural departments; the other in Kyoto with science and engineering departments; college of foreign languages, commercial school, boys' normal school, girls' normal school, school of fine arts, school of music, etc., all in Tokio
8 Religion	Prohibition of Christianity, Sintoism, Buddhism	Freedom of belief Sintoism Buddhism Christianity
9 Conveyance	Kango, carts, horses, sailing junks	Railroads, steamships, electric cars, horse cars, carriages, jinrikisha, bicycle
10 Posts and Telegraphs	No regular system in existence, only letter carriers	Postal system by railroad, steamships, telegraph and telephone

The social classification given in the above table is fictitious, so far as the Shizoku and the Heimin are concerned, as the distinction is merely historical, and does not involve any question of privileges. The proper way to classify would be as follows:—

1st. The Imperial family.

2nd. The high class (including all the former feudal Daimyos, and the newly created nobles.)

3rd. The middle class (including all educated people having official or social position. They are mostly descendants of the Samurais.)

4th. The Lower class. The two following questions might be asked here:

1st. What has become of the so interesting Samurais class and their Yamato-Damashii?

It is true that the feudal system was abolished, that the Samurais two swords were done away with, and also that the harakiri is now out of fashion. But Yamato-Damashii, the Samurais spirit, still remains intact in the heart of those occupying the middle class. It is handed down from father to son, by a national will, as it were, and is valued more than anything else. Even as Japan herself, the Yamato-Damashii has become rejuvenated by being embellished with the best modern ideas. It is for the present and the future, the central pivot of the nation, and the key-stone in the newly built structure of society.

2nd. What has been the effect of the revolution on the Japanese fine arts? Do they still keep their high traditional reputation?

So far as my observation goes, I must say, in this respect, that New Japan is inferior to the Old, except in a few branches, such as cloisonne work. Formerly a great number of artists, having been pensioned by the Shogun or the Daimyos, devoted their minds and time, not for the sake of money, but for love of arts, honor and reputation. Some of them spent their lifetime on a single masterpiece. But today the social conditions are changed:

artists think first of their earnings, and their love of art comes next. This will perhaps account for this deterioration.

A few words more before I conclude the chapter. Between Old and New Japan there was a transitory period, in which the Samurais wore his two swords, with a pair of European trousers, and a schneider rifle on his shoulder. You can judge the rest from this single example.



ACTUAL STATE OF MODERN JAPAN.

XII. SOME STATISTICAL FIGURES—I

thus a fair idea can be had of the actual state of our country, both by itself and in comparison with others.

The following figures are taken from the "Resume Statistique de l' Empire de Japan," published on the 20th day of May, 1897, by order of the Imperial Cabinet, and refer to the years 1894 and 1895. I chose this, as the statistics cover the period immediately preceding and following the China-Japan war and serve to show to a certain extent the consequences of the war upon the social and economical conditions of the country.

1st. AREA AND POPULATION. (Table No. I.—Japan is in area about one



Feudal Castle.

have in the preceding article shown pretty fully how old and new Japan differ from each other.

In order to make it more explicit, however, I will now describe modern Japan statistically in her various respects and compare it, where possible, with the United States. I hope

twenty-second that of the United States. Its area was smaller than the State of California before the acquisition of Formosa, though now a little larger. However, its population and that of the United States are in the proportion of two to three. The densities of the populations are respectively 286 and

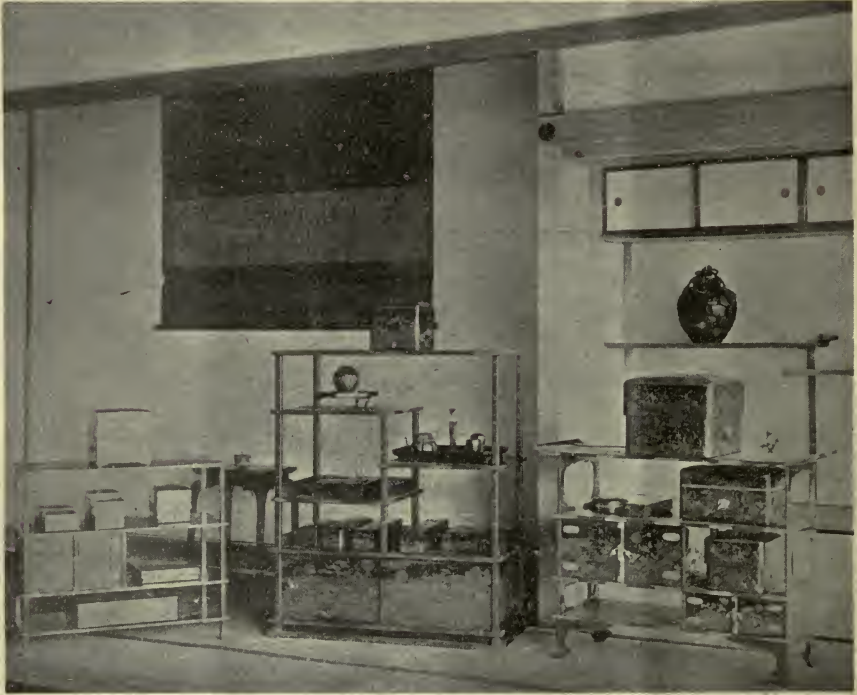
17 per square mile; that is our country is 16 times more densely populated than yours.

The difference in extreme temperature of Tokio, which is about at the mean latitude of the Empire, is not so great as in Philadelphia or New York, although greater than in San Francisco.

We have snow all over the country;

Owing to the greater density of population, our land is better cultivated. This is especially the case in the central part of the main island, where every small bit of land is utilized. We have generally two harvests, rice in summer, barley, wheat and other grains in winter, by an extensive fertilization

As our country is very mountainous,



Lacquer Work.

in the southern part very little, having only five or seven days in the year, but more in the northern part, 100 or 110 days, on an average, a year.

The climate is more humid than in this country, and consequently in summer time the heat is very sultry. Some say it is owing to this fact that most of our flowers have little or no smell.

2nd. AGRICULTURE. (Table No. II.)

In this respect the United States and Japan show a very marked difference.

and land is so minutely subdivided, the use of agricultural machines and implements is very limited. Ploughs and spades, either worked by hand, by horses, or by oxen, are, generally speaking, the only instruments in the hands of our farmers.

As rice is the most important product, the greatest part of our cultivated land is rice fields. The rice fields are very picturesque and add to the beauty of the landscape.

The total cultivated land covers 26,166 square miles; thus 16 per cent of the total area is under cultivation.

The number of agricultural companies in 1895 was 118.

3rd. INDUSTRY. (Table No. III).—

Under this heading we have to distinguish:

1st. Japanese industries proper, such as the making of Japanese art works, the weaving of silk and cotton

everything is done by hand. This is the reason why it can be produced so cheaply and retains the originality and peculiarity which can never be imitated.

2nd. Industries imported from western countries, such as cotton mills, match factories and chemical works of all kinds, ship and engine building works, etc., etc. In these, engines and machinery of the most recent type, imported mostly from Europe and this



Daibutsu of Kamakura.

textures, the manufactures of Japanese paper, the refining of vegetable oil and wax, etc. In these branches the original Japanese method is followed. Simple machines, or contrivances necessary are worked, either by hand, or by animal or water power.

If we inspect Japanese art works, we will find only three or four workmen on an average in each establishment. Very often, they are all of one family. The father teaches the sons and thus transmits the secret and method peculiar to the family from generation to generation.

In the work purely Japanese almost

country, are used.

Since the last war with China, the price of everything is doubled; and salaries and wages have risen in the same proportion. Although the cost of production has a constant tendency to increase, yet it is at present, on the whole, very much less than in this country.

The total number of industrial companies was 778 in 1895.

4th. RAILROADS. (Table No. IV).—The first railroad in Japan was built in 1872. It was between Tokio and Yokohama for a distance of about 17 miles. The lines between Kobe and Osaka fol-

lowed. The progress was slow. In recent years, however, a sudden impetus was given to the enterprise, so that on the 31st of December, 1896, we had 2290.51 miles in service; 1368.49 miles under construction.

Since then there has been still further extension and increase in mileage. I regret much that I am not in a position to give you exact figures.

5th. HORSE AND ELECTRIC CARS. (Table No. V).—On the 31st of December, 1895, there were 33.58 miles horse car rails, 3.70 miles electric car rails.

The first horse car line was opened in Tokio about 15 years ago. The electric car enterprise is only at its very beginning.

6th. POST AND TELEGRAPHS. (Table No. VI).—The regular postal and telegraphic service was organized in 1871. In the fiscal year 1895-1896, we had:

Length of postal lines (including roads, railways, common river boat lines and steamer lines, 54,939 miles; number of letters, postal cards, paper, etc., per head of the population, 10.43; length of telegraphic lines, 9,470 miles; number of telegrams delivered per 100 of the population, 18.59.

In the city of Tokio letters, postal cards, etc., are delivered twelve times a day; telegrams are delivered at once when communication is received at the office of destination.

The telephone lines between Tokio and Yokohama were opened in December, 1890, and the one between Osaka and Kobe in March, 1893.

At the end of the fiscal year 1895-1896 the number of subscribers to telephones was 2,858, and the length of lines was 17,751 miles.

Posts, telegraphs and telephones are all under the management of the State.

7th. SHIPS AND LIGHTHOUSES. (Table No. VII).—On the 31st of December, 1895, we had for our mercantile fleet.

	No.	Ton.	H. P.
Steamers	827	213,321	43627
S'ling { J type	604,541	2,960,887	
Ships { E type *	702	41,471	

* Japanese and European sailing ships.

During the last war with China there was a considerable increase in large steamers.

As a consequence of the law passed in the last session of the Diet for the protection of native navigation and ship building, two steamship lines will shortly be opened, one between Yokohama and New York and the other between Hong-Kong and San Francisco.

The number of small boats, constructed after the model of native junks, is indeed very large. It is at the rate of thirty-five boats per mile of the coast line. In fine weather, these small, mosquito-like junks cover the whole surface of the sea near the coast towns. This fact must not be lightly passed upon, as these boats are a sort of training school for our sailors, and an important factor in the strength of the navy.

The total number of lighthouses and lightships was 298, that is at the rate of one for every sixty miles of the coast lines.

8th. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. (Tables No. VIII-IX).—The foreign trade of Japan during five years, 1891 to 1895, is remarkable for a considerable excess of exports over imports, in spite of a slight adverse movement in the years 1895-1896, in consequence of the war.

The United States was, during this period, our greatest and best customer, as our exports to this country exceed the imports by about \$15,000,000 annually.

Since the war we have been compelled to strengthen our army and navy; and this led the government to make purchases of guns, ammunition, and other materials, abroad; and also to the construction of ironclads, cruisers and torpedo boats, in foreign shipyards. At the same time, sudden expansion of internal industrial enterprises gave rise to demand for machines, engines, rails and locomotives.

This is indeed a great chance for

American mechanics and shipbuilders to show their skill and dexterity in the expanding market of the Orient and to compete with Europeans, who have hitherto monopolized all trade in that part of the world. America has made wonderful progress during the last decade; especially in steel and iron, she is considered, both in quantity and quality, above the standard reached by Europe. There is no reason why she cannot secure a share of our trade, thus bringing equality between export

marine insurance companies.

9th. EDUCATION. (Tables No. X-XI).—The modern Japan has been initiated by the hand of the Samurais, but their work would not have been of any avail, unless continued and completed by the intelligence and energy of their descendants.

In 1879 there was in Japan, only one institution which was called a college, and in which foreign professors of several nationalities taught sons of the Samurais in their own respective lan-



Entrance Gate of the Temple of Nikko.

and import trade, to our mutual advantage, and also perpetuating the cordial friendly relation between the two countries.

With the development in commercial and industrial enterprise, there was an increase in the number of banks, insurance companies and other kindred institutions. At the end of the fiscal year 1895-1896, there were 1019 banks, nine life insurance companies, four fire insurance companies and three

guages. The students who had distinguished themselves in scholastic attainments were sent abroad by the government to complete their course of learning.

The Imperial University at Tokio was founded in the year 1888. The course of study comprises the following;—Jurisprudence, literature, science, technology, medicine and horticulture.

Upon their return from foreign coun-

tries, the students were appointed to several important offices in the government to assist in the administration or to professorships in the Imperial University for the education of the younger generation.

The beneficial influence of education on the nation in causing its advancement and development has indeed been as important as the work of the Samurais' swords, which opened the way for the transformation of Old Japan into the New.

In this connection, Mr. Fukusawa's college in Tokio is, among many other private schools, worthy of mention. Many eminent and enterprising men have been furnished by this college to business, industrial and commercial circles.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.—The education of girls and boys in primary schools is compulsory. It is secular but not gratuitous.

The age limit of children for admission in schools and colleges is: From three to six, kindergartens, boys and girls together, from six to fourteen primary schools, boys and girls together, (compulsory from six to ten), grammar schools, boys and girls together, (compulsory from ten to fourteen), from fourteen to sixteen, high schools, from sixteen to nineteen, colleges, from nineteen to twenty-two, universities.

The respect paid by Japanese pupils to their teachers is quite remarkable. The pupils regard their teachers even as foster parents, which feeling continues for lifetime—A thing almost unheard of elsewhere.

The number of pupils receiving primary education is 85.61 per 1,000 of the population; that of the students receiving higher education is 0.3 per 1,000 of the population.

10th. THE ARMY.—(Tables No. XI–XII.) Under the feudal system there was no standing army. Each provincial lord, the Daimyo, had his own followers, the Samurais, who were soldiers in

time of war. The Mikado had no military power. During the revolution and long after it, the followers of the faithful Imperialist Daimyos made up the army on the Mikado's side. After the abolition of the feudal system, a law was decreed organizing the army on the basis of conscription. According to the present system, the Emperor himself has the supreme command of the army and navy. All able-bodied males of the age are to serve in the standing army, three years in active service, and four years in the reserve. After the regular service they form the Landwehr. Further in time of emergency, the Land-sturm, consisting of all the males between the ages of seventeen and forty years, will be called to service.

The very best of the systems and organizations, found in the armies of the European powers, was adopted. For this object, celebrated instructors were engaged, first from the French army, and, later on, from the German. These instructors did very good service, both as professors in the military academy, and also as advisers to the administration.

The last of these French and German instructors left Japan in 1887 and 1894, respectively. At present the military department is without any foreigner, and everything is managed by our countrymen.

On December 31st 1895, the regular standing army, officers and men, all told, numbered 79,683, which is at the rate of 1.8 per 1,000 of population.

The army expenditure during the fiscal year 1893–1894 was \$6,158,249.

11th. THE NAVY. (Tables No. XIV; XV, XVI, XVII.)—The circumstances which surrounded the creation of our navy were quite different from those which existed at the initiation of our army organization.

Soon after the rebellion of the Jesuits in 1637, the Shogun issued a decree by which the construction and even the possession of all large vessels were pro-

hibited. This decree, having been strictly enforced, suppressed entirely our mercantile fleet which navigated frequently up to that time to China, India and even so far as to Aden. For more than a century, there were only small vessels fitted for coastwise voyages.

Thus, while we had men and materials already on hand for the organization of an efficient army, we had nothing whatever for the navy, no vessels, no trained officers, no men, no shipyards worthy of the name. After the restoration, the few vessels which belonged to the Shogun and the Dai-myos were either impressed by or voluntarily given up to the government.

The first fleet of the Imperial navy was thus organized. The system adopted in the navy is chiefly after the British model; and officers and men were trained at the start by British instructors.

The present strength of the navy, including the ships under construction, consists of 162 vessels, of which the total displacement amounts to 202,985 tons.

There are three navy yards; Yokaska, Kure and Sasebo: there is one more under construction.

On the 31st of December 1895, the regular seamen, including officers, numbered 13,920, which is at the rate of 0.33 per 1,000 of the population.

The navy expenditure during the fiscal year 1893-94 was \$2,570,737.

12th. FINANCES. National Debt and Money.—(Table No. XVIII. The budget for the fiscal year 1896-97, estimates the revenue and expenditure of the country as follows:—

Revenue	Ordinary	\$53,779,985
	Extraordinary	36,080,295
	Total	\$89,860,205
Expenditure	Ordinary	52,123,310
	Extraordinary	44,589,548
	Total	\$96,712,858

The total national debt amounted, at the end of the fiscal year 1895-96, to \$210,169,615. According to the latest report, it stands now at \$187,786,291. This is about \$4,365 per head of the

population. The existing debt is all internal and none foreign.

The currency of the country was estimated on the 30th of June, last, at \$186,007,314. Of this \$40,286,778 are coins, \$96,651,334 the Bank of Japan notes, and the rest the government paper money and national bank notes. The law establishing the gold standard came into effect on the 1st of October last. All notes issued by the bank are now convertible into gold.

XIII. USAGE, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, ETC.—In matters concerning the material features of a nation, it is easy to give statistical figures and draw comparisons with others. It is, however, different with regard to the immaterial features. The usages, customs and religion, prevalent in a country are the natural development from its history, geographical situation and hundreds of other circumstances; and, furthermore, the peculiarities can not easily be changed.

Thus, in spite of so many changes, Japan is still Japan. A great number of books have been written about our habits and customs, which strike foreigners, because so different from theirs. There is no denying that there is great difference between us and Westerners in this matter.

The following are examples:—

	Japan	Western Countries
Language	Ideographic	Phonetic
Writing and Reading	Up and down vertically and from right to left	Left to right and horizontally
Salutation	With respect, bowing at a distance	With affection, shaking hands and kissing
Sitting	Kneeling on the floor	Sitting on chairs
Eating	Food already prepared and taken with chop sticks	Knives and forks used on the table to cut food
Dressing	Loose and tied by sashes	Tightly fitted and buttoned
Marriage	Bride goes to bridegroom's home where wedding cere-	to bride's home, where wedding ceremony takes place. or new

mony takes place; no religious ceremony; swearing in the heart of each	couple set off for honeymoon; religious ceremony; swearing before God and witnesses
White	Black

Mourning
Color

With us, for instance, marriage is arranged by friends or relatives of the bride and bridegroom. Direct proposal and acceptance or refusal would be considered quite improper. Which is right? I cannot say!

I will not say anything more concerning this subject, which is better discussed and criticised by foreigners than by us, for the fear that we cannot be impartial.

The religion most prevalent in Japan is Buddhism, which is divided into many different sects. The people of the low class are often very enthusiastic and even fanatic. Among the people of higher classes the doctrine of Confucius is also very much respected, and in many cases regarded with religious scrupulousness. The followers of Christianity are comparatively very few, in spite of glowing reports of foreign missionaries. On the whole, educated Japanese are indifferent to religious belief. Their attitude in this respect is well-summed up by an old verse:—

"If the mind be true, without prayer, God will guard us."

XIV. CONCLUSION.—The arrival of Commodore Perry of the United States navy at Uraga, on the 13th of July 1853, resulted in the opening of Japan, and thus marked the dawn of a new era in its history. Modern Japan in reality dated from this memorable event.

A hitherto exclusive and isolated Island Empire was opened to the outside world through the efforts of America. It is natural that we look upon this country with a feeling different from that which we have towards others. Neither do we forget the kind offices of this government during the long period of political and diplomatic troubles immediately preceding and following the restoration.

Then the relation of the two countries has always been very cordial. I do not recollect any instance which can be cited as showing that the continuance of this friendship was ever threatened.

Geographically speaking also, the two countries are divided only by an ocean. For us you are the nearest western power. With this history, and with this geographical situation, let us hope we may forever retain our friendly relations which have already so long existed.



Table No. I. Area and Population.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE	1894	1895	DIFFERENCE
Eastern extremity, Longitude E.	156°32	156°32	
Western extremity, Longitude W.	130 44	119 20	11 24
Southern extremity, Latitude S.	24 14	21 48	2 16
Northern extremity, Latitude N.	56 56	56 56	
AREA			
Outline of Coasts (ris)	7.029	7.467	438
Outline of Coasts (miles)	17.151	18.330	1069
Area (square ri)	24,794	27,063	2269
Area (square miles)	147,647	161,157	13,513
POPULATION			
Men	211,121,398	21,345,750	
Women	20,688,804	20,924,970	
TOTAL	41,810,202	42,270,620	460,418
Density of population per square mile	283	286	3
Married couples per 1000 inhabitants	182.97	183.70	0.73

(1, 2,) These decrease; (3, 4,) These increases are due to the result of China-Japan war.
5. These number does not include the population of Formosa and Pescadero Island; the actual information could not yet be obtained.

WEATHER	1894	1895	DIFFERENCE	MEAN
Number of weather bureaus	42	44	2	
Highest temperature observed in Tokio. F.	95	91.24	3.36	93.12
Lowest temperature observed in Tokio. F.	41.5	41.12	0.7	41.8
Mean normal	57.24	55.38	1.48	56.31
CITIES				
Having more than 30,000 inhabitants	42	44	2	
The largest Tokio; its population	1,242,224	1,268,930	26,706	

Table No. II. Agriculture. 1894-1895.

DESIGNATION	CULTIVATED AREA	
Rice, square cho	2,77,9227.10	
Barley, wheat, etc., square cho	1,771,162.60	
Vegetable, square cho	706,130.00	
Cotton, square cho	30,196.10	
Hemp, square cho	6,923.60	
Tobacco, square cho	13,697.80	
Indigo Plant, square cho	18,786.90	
Mulberry tree, square cho	275,395.90	
Tea, square cho	50,576.30	
Total, square cho	5,652,086.30	
“ square ris	4,361.00	
“ square mile	26,165.00	
Agricultural Companies	Number of Agricultural Co.	Capital
Silk Worm raising	31	\$ 95,019
Fishing	23	122,568
Other	64	376,519
TOTAL	118	594,106

Table No. III. Industry. 1894-1895.

ART WORKS

Designation	Porcelain Ware	Lacquer Work	Bronze and Copper Work
Number of families	4,732	4,407	995
Number of workmen	23,726	14,092	4,094
Number of workmen per family	5	3	4
Total production	\$1,601,914	\$1,252,350	\$352,205

SILK AND COTTON WEAVING

Number of families		600,444
Number of Frames		820,585
	Men	48,175
	Women	895,416
Number of workmen	Total	943,591
	Per house	1.5
	Pure silk	\$ 12,338,606
	Cotton	13,587,784
	Mixture of silk and cotton	3,973,673
Production	Mixture of silk, cotton and hemp	1,698,795
	Total	\$ 30,708,858

MATCH FACTORIES. 1894.

Number of Factories		203
	Men	7,358
Number of Workmen	Women	20,646
	Total	28,004
Production		\$ 2,240,369

COTTON SPINNING MILLS. 1895. 2.

Number of mills		47
Number of Spindles		580,945
	Men	9,550
Number of Workmen	Women	31,140
	Total	40,790
	Steam	14,781
Number of horse power	Water	187
	Total	14,968

1. Out of these 28,004 regular workmen, there are 28,773 persons more who work at home and live on this branch of industry.

2. Those figures are furnished by the Japanese Union Cotton Spinning Mills. There are some others from which we can not get information.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

	NUMBER	CAPITAL
Raw silk, object of their business	158	\$1,032,078
Cotton spinning	53	7,168,298
Weaving	48	1,957,876
Mining	30	3,617,040
Brewing and distilling	38	626,815
Sugar refining	7	352,652
Chemical products	15	605,331
Paper	19	1,390,240
Printing	34	288,107
Petroleum oil	70	309,738
Coal	9	486,832
Cement	11	633,785
Electric lighting	22	1,189,596
Others	264	2,675,987
	778	\$22,334,384

Wages and Salary

	Total	Average Salary
	Wages	
Workmen proper { Men	\$0.150	
	Women	
Labor	0.075	
	0.120	
Servants with Board { Men		\$1.080
	Women	0.615

Table No. V. Horse and Electric Cars.
December 31, 1895.

1. Horse Cars	
Number of Horse car companies	8
Length of rails, miles	33.58
Number of cars	295
Number of horses	901
Income	\$222408
Expenses	122907
Net Earnings	99501
2. Electric Cars	
Number of Electric car companies	1
Length of Rails	3.70
Number of cars	26
Income	\$15190
Expenses	8336
Net earnings	6854

Table No. VI. Post and Telegraph.
1895-96.

1. Post and Telegraph	
No. of Post Offices	Main offices 3076
	Branch Offices 523
	Total 3599
No. Telegraph Offices	Main Offices 41
	Branch Offices 96
	Total 137
No. of Post and Telegraph offices	648
No. of letter boxes	35023
No. letters, postal cards, papers, parcels etc.	448071687
No. per head of population	10.43
Income	\$4195524
Expenses	2905530
Earnings	1289994
Length of Postal lines	Roads, miles 28250
	Railroads, miles 2239
	River lines, miles 179
	Steamer lines, miles 24271
In Japan	No. of Telegrams 9097102
	No. per 100 of population 18.59
Inter-national	No. of telegrams sent 148071
Length of tele-graphic lines	No. of telegrams received 165053
	Lines, miles 9470
	Wires, miles 29798
2. Telephone	
Number of central stations; Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe	4
Number of telephone Offices	24
Number of subscribers	2858
Income	\$71215
Expenses	45058
Net Earnings	26153
Length of telephone lines	177.51
Length of telephone wires	2156.18

Table No. VII. Ships and Light-houses
December 31, 1895.

1. Steamers		No.	Ton-nage	Horse Power
Ships				
1. Below 50 tons	399	6864	4839	
3. From 50 to 100 tons	154	12123	3587	
3. From 100 to 500 tons	154	37217	7821	
4. Above 500 tons	120	157107	27380	
Total	827	213311	43627	
2. Sailing Ships				
1. Japanese type				
1. Below 50 kokus	1	587181	?	
2. From 50 to 100 kokus	7969		582092	
3. From 100 to 500 kokus	8723		1867278	
4. Above 500 kokus	668		511517	
Total	604941		2960887	
1, Koku.	7551 cubic feet.			
2. European Type		Number	Tonnage	
1. Below 50 tons	495		11766	
2. From 50 to 100 tons	136		10610	
3. From 100 to 500 tons	67		16,212	
4. Above 500 tons	4		2983	
Total	702		41471.	
2. Lighthouses				
Light ships		Government	96	
		Private	53	
For night	Lighthouses	Government	96	
		Private	53	
Total			298	
For day	Buoys	Government	22	
Total		Private	47	
			69	

Table No. VIII. Exports and Imports.
1891-95.

Year	Exports	Imports	Ex cess of Im-ports or Exports
With Foreign Countries			
1895	68093164	69337421	*1244257
1894	56654498	60838631	*4184133
1893	45209954	44677669	532285
1892	45589276	37976172	7613104
1891	39797766	31970566	7872200
With the United States			
1895	27014475	4638180	22376295
1894	21661778	5491299	16170499
1893	13869729	3045204	10824525
1892	19337485	2994027	16343468
1891	14897877	3420024	11477853
* This sign denotes excess of imports over exports.			

Table No. IX. 1. Banks and Insurance Companies 1895-96.

First Banks	Number	Capital	Reserve
Bank of Japan	1	\$11250000	\$ 4175000
Specie Bank	1	2750000	2010000
National Banks	133	24475550	8219976
Private Banks	792	24983630	2854672
Savings Banks	92	944677	52210
Total	1019	\$64403857	\$17311858
Second Insurance Companies			
Life Insurance Companies	9	360500	1390828
Main and Branch Offices	1828		
Fire Insurance Companies	4	899954	80973
Main and Branch Offices	693		
Marine Insurance Companies	3	1050000	181000
Main and Branch Offices	427		
Total		\$ 2310454	\$ 1652801
2. COMMERCIAL AND EXPRESS COMPANIES. 1895-96.			
First. Commercial Companies	Number	Capital	
Cloth, Drapery, etc.	27	\$ 407841	
Cotton	5	243000	
Merchandise Warehouse	38	474930	
Import and Export	12	457500	
Loan	232	1947925	
Insurance	56	1879290	
Others	628	4596949	
Total	998	\$10007435	
Second. Express Companies			
Transportation by water [sea, river etc.]	81	\$ 6943655	
Transportation by Land, Railroad	32	37986696	
Others	97	1349785	
Total	210	\$46280136	

Table No. X. Schools Not Belonging to the Government. Dec. 31, 1894.

Designation	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers		Total	No. of Pupils Boys	No. of Pupils per 1000		
		Men	Women			Girls	Total	Population
Kindergartens a	198		402	402	8163	6812	14975	0.36
Primary and Grammar Schools a	24046	58337	4678	63035	2340975	1160096	3501071	82.52
High Schools a	84	1185	20	1205	23215	346	23562	0.55
Normal Schools a	47	590	48	638	5025	779	5804	0.14
Special and Technical Schools 1	86	1288	5	1293	15696	117	15813	0.37
Girls High Schools 2	13	79	74	153		2026	2026	0.05
Miscellaneous Schools 2	1352	2758	730	3488	52193	16509	68702	1.62
Total					85.61			

a. One of each belongs to the Government.

2. The standard of these schools is higher than that of the High Schools.

2. The standard of these schools is lower than that of the High Schools.

Table No. XI. University Colleges, Schools Belonging to the Government
December 31, 1895.

Designation	Number of Professors and Teachers.				Number of Students		
	Japanese		Foreign	Total	General	Private	Total
	Men	Women			Students	Students	
Educational Department							
1. Imperial University, Tokio	147		16	163	126	1494	1620
2. High Normal School	33		1	34	116	87	203
3. Normal Schools, annexed to the High Normal School	18		1	19		47	47
4. Schools of Music annexed to the High Normal Schools	11	6		17		22	42
5. Girls High Normal School	18	4		22	97	3	100
6. Girls High School, annexed to the Girls							

High Normal School	3	10	13	322	322
7. High Commercial Schools	3		4	369	375
8. Colleges, seven in number	268		11	4289	4289
9. School of Industry at Tokio	51		51	311	393
10. School of fine art at Tokio	35		35	201	201
11. School of deaf and dumb at Tokio	9		9	6	16
				1-a	29
12. School of Agriculture of Sapporo	22		22	47	33
Imperial Household				1643 a	
13. School of Nobles	66		3	69	700
14. Noble Girls School	16	20	36	347	700
War Department					346
15. War College	15		15	17	17
16. School of Artillery and Engineering	27		27	76	70
17. Military Academy	107		2	576	2
18. Military Preparatory School	52		161	288	378
19. School of Instructions	41		41	49	12
20. School of non-commissioned officers	201		201	982	300
21. School of instruction for officers of					49
General Staff Department 1	7		7		903
22. Others	92	92		2398	14
Navy Department					2412
23. War College	20		1	21	8
24. Naval Academy	48		1	49	72
25. School of Engineering	48		1	109	109
Post and Telegraph Department					
26. Commercial Naval Academy of Tokio	8		8	153	46
27. " " of Osaka					199
annexed to the above academy	4		4		168
28. Commercial Naval Academy of Hakodate					168
annexed to the above academy	3		3		102
29. School of Post and Telegraph of Tokio	9		9		102
* Total	1414	40	41	1495	328
				98 a	745 a
Grand Total	1414	40	41	1495	3549
					8999
					12548

a. Women. 1. Students were taken away during the war. *Total number of schools, 42. 1895.

Table No. IV. Railroad. December 31, 1896.

Number of large private railroad companies	25
Government	In service, miles 593.27
	Under construction, miles 386.30
Length of Railroads	25 large companies: In service, miles 1,697.24
	And Others Under construction, miles 982.15
	Total In service, miles 2,290.51
	Under construction, miles 1,368.45
Number of Locomotives	522.00
Number of Cars	Passengers 1,943.00
	Baggage 7,391.00
Number of Passengers	48,271,869.00
Number of baggage and merchandise, in tons	5,293,840.00
	Income \$939,397.00
	Expenses 383,1783.00
	Net earnings 561,6140.05

Table No. XII. Effective Military Force. Dec. 31, 1895.

Designation	Military Personnel				Enlisted Men	Total	Conrt Em- ploys	Grand Total
	General and field Officers	Off- cers	Non- com'd Officers	Cadets				
War Department, etc	197	416	353	119		1085	787	1872
Military Academy, etc	47	204	374	2015	53	2694	169	2863
Military Divisions								
Imperial Guard	48	368	776	14	6880	8086	20	8106

First Division, Tokio	63	524	1179	75	8426	10267	202	10469
Second Division, Sendai	75	672	2044	48	20196	23033	29	104
Third Division, Nagoya	55	469	1020	29	7298	8871	139	9010
Fourth Division, Osaka	62	573	1052	28	8476	10191	30	10221
Fifth Division, Hiroshima	65	487	1053	26	7205	8836	126	8902
Sixth Division, Kumamoto	59	540	1477	43	8280	10390	135	10534
Department of National Police	11	52	439		545	1047	10	1057
Department of Militia of Yezo	7	113	299		3572	3991	36	4028
Auxiliary Corps	82	335	682			1999	30	1129
Reserves	114	683	5336					
Territorial Army	80	293	5056		154343	165903		165909
Total	965	5729	21140	2397	229273	295504	1713	297217

Table No. XIII. Strength of the Regular Army, and of the organized militia forces of the United States. National Guard.

	OFFICERS					ENLISTED MEN			Cadets	Grand
	Major Gen- erals	Brig'r Gener- als	Col's Lieut. Majors Reg't'l Staff	Cpts Lieuts	Total Com- mis- sioned	Non-Com- missioned Officers	Privates etc.	Total Enlisted		
Commanding Army	1				1					1
Commanding Dep'tments	2	6			8					8
Staff Corps		10	218	294	522	750	1393	2143		2665
Cavalry			70	360	430	1050	5120	6170		6600
Artillery			35	245	280	785	3420	4205		4485
Infantry			125	750	875	1925	11200	13125		14000
Military Academy							214	350		564
Total Regular Army	3	16	448	1649	2116	4510	21133	25857	350	28323
National Guard	Figures unobtainable				9227	Figures unobtainable		103652	15600*	128479
Total					11343			129509	15950	156802

Besides the officers in the War Department and the officers and enlisted men serving at independent schools, depots and arsenals, the force of the Regular Army is divided in eight departments, each commanded by a General Officer, the strength of which, on August 31, 1897, was as follows:

Department	General Officer, Aids, and Staff Corps	Officers of the Line	Enlisted Men	Total
East	60	480	6722	7262
Missouri	41	288	4098	4427
Dakota	29	167	2406	2602
Colorado	32	216	3061	3309
Platte	21	194	2655	2870
Texas	20	116	1774	1910
California	20	92	1469	1581
Columbia	22	101	1357	1480

*Students at schools and colleges receiving military instruction from Army Officers.

Table No. XVI. Personnel of the U. S. Navy.
OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST

Line	727
Engineer Corps	183
Medical Corps	170
Pay Corps	96
Naval Constructors	37
Chaplains	27
Professors of Mathematics	12
Civil Engineers	13
Graduate Naval Cadets, Warrant Officers and Mates	265
Total	1526
Petty officers, seamen and other enlisted men	11000
Seamen apprentices	1200
Total Officers and men of U. S. Navy	13726
Petty officers and enlisted men of the Naval reserve [Naval militia]	3703
Total effective Naval force	17429

Table No. XIV. Effective Naval Force. Naval Personnel.

Designation	Flag and Commanding Officers	Officers and Cadets	Warrant and petty Officers	Cadets at Naval Academy	Seamen	Total	Civil employes	Grand Total
Navy Department	66	96	40		20	222	369	587
Naval Academy	14	39	44	189	50	349	87	652
Navy Yard of Yokoska	29	121	429	31	2148	2754	269	3023
Navy Yard of Kure	17	73	233		1486	1809	189	1998
Navy Yard of Sasebo	19	94	331		2026	2470	230	2700
Personnel on Sea Duty	24	173	392		1734	2323		2323
Personnel on Shore Duty	41	361	872		3290	4564		4564
Reserves	75	38	65		1497	1675		1675
Second Reserves	27	32	29		894	978		978
Total	312	1027	2427	220	13154	17140	1140	18280

Table No. XVII. Material of the U. S. Navy.

Class of Vessel	No. in commission or ready for service	Displacement % stores, etc.	No. under repairs or building or in reserve	Displacement % stores, etc.	Total No. of vessels of class	Total displacement of class
		Tons		Tons		Tons
First Class Battleships	4	42204	5	57625	9	99829
Second Class Battleships	2	12997			2	12997
Armored Cruisers	2	17415			2	17415
Armored Rams	1	2155			1	2155
Double Turreted Monitors	6	26104			6	26104
Single Turreted Monitors			13	25500	13	25500
Total Armored Vessels	15	100875	18	83125	33	184000
Protected Cruisers	8	38557	5	19652	13	58209
Cruisers	3	6267			3	6267
Gunboats	15	18970	1	1000	16	19970
Special Class	2	2415	1	1175	3	3590
Torpedo Boat Destroyers			4	1095	4	1095
Torpedo Boats	8	1082	11	1233	19	2315
Iron Steam Cruisers of old type	3	3075	1	1020	4	4095
Wooden Cruisers of old type	7	11490	1	2790	8	14280
Wooden Sailing Sloops	3	4150			3	4150
Total unarmored vessels	49	86006	24	27965	73	113971
Total armored vessels	15	100875	18	83125	33	184000
Grand Total	64	186881	42	111090	106	297971

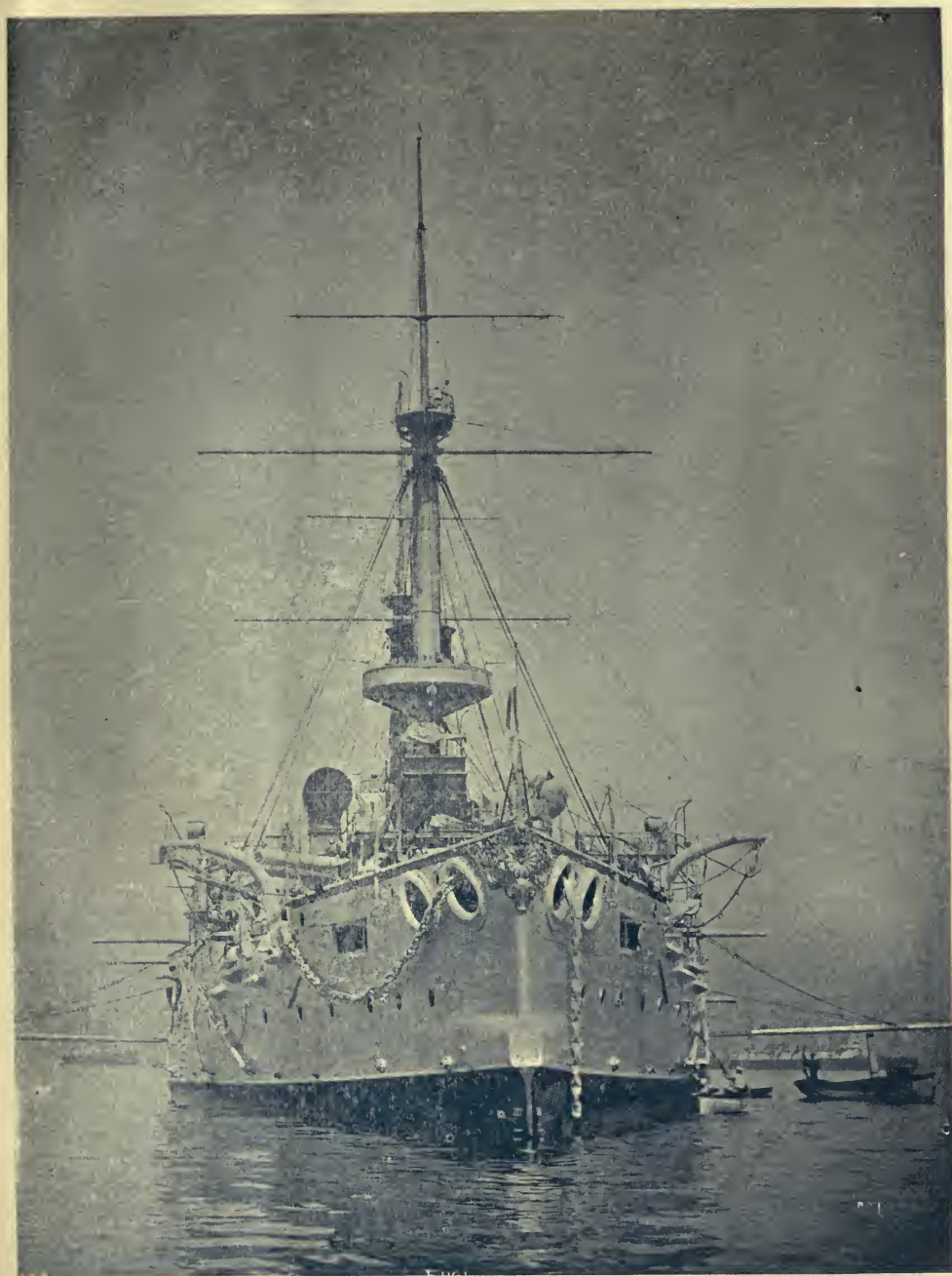
Besides the above there are 20 vessels of various sizes from 1000 to 5000 tons displacement, which are unfit for sea service but used as receiving ships, training ships, etc.

Table No. XVIII. Revenue and Expenditure.

FIRST. EXPENDITURE	
First, Expenditure [ordinary]	1896-97
Imperial Household and Shinto Temple	\$ 1603392
Public Debt Repayment	3675642
Public Debt Interest and Other Charges	11404024
Pensions	1680186
Famine Relief Fund	
Imperial Diet	281185
Imperial Cabinet and Privy Council	230934
Department of Foreign Affairs	527703
Department of the Interior	705993
Department of Finance	4579971
Department of War	12058405
Department of the Navy	3915402
Department of Justice	1742408
Department of Education	730409
Department of Agriculture and Commerce	577838
Department of Communication	577889
Department of Colonial affairs	\$ 70660

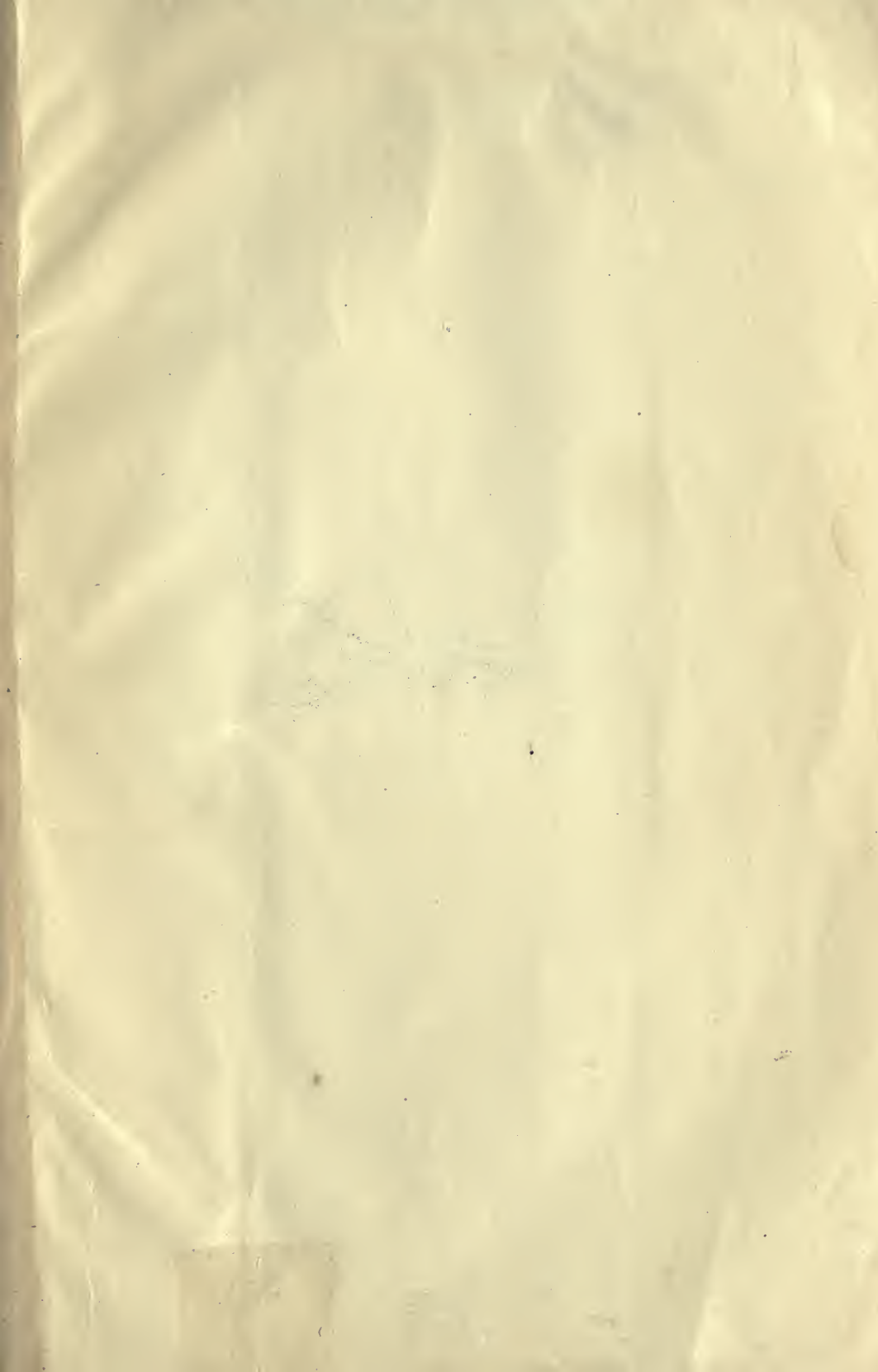
Chamber of Auditors	73519
Court of Administrative Litigation	19924
Tokio Police Department	128902
Hokkaido Government	516566
Provincial Government	2453298
Miscellaneous	1000000
Total	\$48554295
Second Expenditure [extraordinary]	
River Improvement etc. Redemption of Paper Money	\$1417442
Defences	32709311
Miscellaneous	10462795
Total	\$44589584
Grand Total	\$93143843
SECOND, RESERVE	
First, Revenue, ordinary	
Land Tax	\$19768466
Income Tax	717129
Excise and Licence on Sake	9219939
Tobacco Tax	1475163
Stamp Duty	431003
Bank and Bourse Franchise	402898
Other Internal Taxes	2301416
Custom Duties	3083364
Registration Fees and Charges	4402081
Income from Public Enterprises and Properties	8176633
Miscellaneous Income	359988
Income from Formosa Island	3341118
Interest from Deposits etc.	600783
Total	\$54279981
Second, Revenue, Extraordinary	
Sale of Public Properties	288986
China Indemnity	20046644
Navy Loan	
Industrial Loan	4187250
Transfer from the Special Reserve Funds	5413129
Miscellaneous Income	6144144
Total	36080150
Grand Total	90360134

Name and Type of Vessel.	Where Built.	When Launched.	Displacement.	Speed.
1st Class Battleships.				
Shikishima.....	England	Under construction	15000	22
Asahi.....	"	"	15000	28
Fuji.....	"	1896	12500	18
Yoshima.....	"	1896	12500	18
Total, 4.			55000	
2d Class Battleships.				
Chin-yuen.....	Germany	1881	7335	14
Fuso.....	England	1877	3777	13
Total, 2.			11112	
Coast Defenders.				
Itsukushima.....	France	1889	4280	16
Mitsushima.....	"	1890	4280	16
Hashidate.....	Japan	1891	4280	16
Total, 3.			12840	
1st Class Armoured Cruisers.				
Yakumo.....	Germany	Under construction	9500	21
Azuma.....	France	"	9500	21
Asama.....	England	"	9500	21
Tokiwa.....	"	"	9500	21
Total, 4.			38000	
2d Class Unarmoured Cruisers.				
Kasagi.....	United States	"	4900	22.5
Chitose.....	"	"	4800	22.5
Yoshiuo.....	England	1892	4220	22.5
Takasago.....	"	1897	4220	22.5
Naniwa.....	"	1885	3710	19
Takashio.....	"	1885	3710	19
Tzunii.....	"	1878	2070	18
Skitsusu.....	Japan	1892	3150	
Total, 8.			31680	
3d Class Unarmoured Cruisers.				
Suma.....	Japan	1895	2700	20
Akashi.....	"	1897	2800	19.5
Sai-yuen.....	Germany	1883	2560	13
Chiyoda.....	England	1890	2440	19
Konro.....	"	1877	2280	13.5
Hi-yei.....	"	1877	2280	13.5
Takao.....	Japan	1888	1780	15
Teurin.....	"	1883	1550	12
Kaimon.....	"	1882	1370	12
Tsukushi.....	England	1883	1370	16
Katsuragi.....	Japan	1885	1500	13
Yamato.....	"	1885	1500	13
Musashi.....	"	1886	1500	13
Total, 13.			25630	
Despatch Vessels.				
Yaeyama.....	Japan	1889	1610	20
Miyako.....	"	1897	1800	20
Total, 2.			3410	
Armoured Gun-boat.				
Hei-yuen.....	China	1889	2190	12
Total, 1.			2190	
Unarmoured Gun-boats.				
Tsukuba.....	Bombai		1940	8
Amagi.....	Japan	1877	926	10
Banjo.....	"	1878	667	13
Oshima.....	"	1891	630	11
Atayo.....	"	1887	622	11
Maya.....	"	1886	622	11
Chiokai.....	"	1887	622	11
Akagi.....	"	1888	622	10
Soko.....	China	1863	610	7.5
Hoshio.....	England	"	321	8
Tin-to.....	"	1879	440	8
Tin-Sai.....	"	1879	440	8
Tin nan.....	"	1879	440	8
Tin-Hoku.....	"	1879	440	8
Tin-chiu.....	"	1879	440	8
Tin-Pen.....	"	1879	440	
Total, 16.			10262	
Torpedo Gun-boats.				
Tatsuta.....	England	1894	864	21
Chihaya.....	Japan	Under construction	1200	22.5
Total, 2.			2064	
Torpedo Catchers.				
Total, 11. (a)	England & Japan	"	3850	30
Torpedo Boats.				
Total, 93. (a)	England, France Germany, Japan	Some in service, others under con- struction.	4650 (a)	From 20 to 25
Training Ships.				
Manju.....	Japan	1885	877	
Kanju.....	"	1885	877	
Tateyama.....	"	1880	543	
Total, 3.			2297	
Grand Total. 162.				



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